NUMBER 119.

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THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN

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All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American Organ," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jeal-oasy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government." "Mushington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of shielding ourselves from foreign inhuence, political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from jouring in the wish of Sliss Dean—that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world." "Jefferson.

Agents for the "American Organ."

Agents for the "American Organ."

ALFRED LEWELLIN, Richmend, Virginia.

W. L. WILLIARS, Temperance Temple, Gay street,
Battimore, Maryland.

John P. Hilton (assisted by D. W. Bailer, 59 and
61 Wahnt street, Gincinnati.) is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.

V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is
Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New
York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered
to take advertisements and subscriptions at the
rates required by us. His receipts will be rejarded as payments. His offices are-Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Baildings; Philadelphia, northwest corner Third and Chestaut sta:
A. D. Chaloner, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for
the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.

M. J. Burles, Portsmouth, Virginia.
George H. Payrox, Fredericksburg, Va.
J. C. Morgan, New Orleans.
S. Clovou, State of Rhode Island.
D. S. Young, Stannton, Va.
Lay & Broyness, No. 78 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the
American Organ.

E. S. R. Buyles, for Wilmington, Delaware.

merican Organ. E. S. R. Butler, for Wilmington, Delaware. The Convention of the AMERICAN PARTY OF VIRGINIA, which met at Winchester, on Tuesdey, the 18th of March, appointed the underigned a committee, to make publication, over their

mes, of the following: Basis Principles of the American Party of Virginia.

Determined to preserve our political institutions in their original purity and vigor, and to keep them unadulterated and unimpaired by foreign influence, either civil or religious, as well as by home faction and home demagoguism; and believing that an American policy, religious, political, and commercial, necessary for the attainment of these ends, we shall observe and carry out in practice, the following principles:

ing principles:

1. That the suffrages of the American people for political offices, should not be given to any other than those born on our soil, and reared and matured under the influence of our institutions.

2. That no foreigner ought to be allowed to ex-presse the elective franchise, till he shall have re-ded within the United States a sufficient length sided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become tho-roughly identified with the great interests of our

country.

5. That whilst no obstacle should be interposed to the immigration of all foreigners of honest and industrious habits, and all privileges and immunities enjoyed by any native-boan citizens of our country should be extended to all such immigrants, xcept that of participating in any of our political administrations; yet all legal means should be adopted to obstruct and prevent the immigration of the vicious and worthless, the criminal and paper.

4. That the American doctrine of religious tol-4. That the American doctrine of rengions to cration, and entire absence of all proscription for opinion's sake, should be cherished as one of the very fundamental principles of our civil freedom, and that any sect or party which believes and maintains that any foreign power, religious or palitical, has the right to control the conscience or direct the conduct of a freeman, occupies a position which is totally at war with the principles of freedom of opinion, and which is mischievous in its tendency, and which principle, if carried into practice, would prove wholly destructive of our religious and civil liberty.

5. That the Tail.

5. That the Bible in the hands of every free cit-izen is the only permanent basis of all true liberty and genuine equality.

and genuine equality.

6. That the intelligence of the people is necessary to the right use and the continuance of our liberties, civil and religious; hence the propriety and importance of the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture by some

adequate and permanent provision for general ed-7. That the doctrine of availability, now so prev

slent and controlling, in the nomination of candi-dates for office, in total disregard to all principles of right, of truth, and of justice, is essentially errong, and should be by all good men condemned.

8. That, as a general rule, the same restrictions should be prescribed to the exercise of the power of removal from office, as are made necessary to be observed in the power of appointment thereto; and that executive influence and patronage should be scrupulously conferred and jealously guarded.

2. That the sovereignty of the States should be upreme in the exercise of all powers not express 9. That the sovereignty of the States should be supreme in the exercise of all powers not expressly delegated to the federal government, and which may not be necessary and proper to carry out the powers so delegated, and that this principle should be observed and held sacred in all organizations of the American party.
10. That all sectarian intermeddling with politics which hestitutions coming from whatever

or political institutions, coming from whatever source it may, should be promptly resisted by all such means as seem to be necessary and proper for

such means as seem to be necessary and proper for this end.

11. That whilst the perpetuity of the present form of the federal government of the United States is actually necessary for the proper development of all the resources of this country, yet the principle of non-intervention, both on the part of the federal government and of the several States of the Union, in the municipal affairs of each other, is essential to peace and prosperity of our country, and to the well-being and permanence of our institutions, and at the same time the only reliable bond of brotherhood and union.

12. The red republicanism and licentious indusence in the enjoyment of civil privileges, are as much to be feared and deprecated by all friends to well-regulated government and true liberty, as any of the forms of monarchy and despotism.

13. That the true interests and welfare of this country, the honor of this nation, the individual and private rights of its citizens, compire to demand that all other questions arising from party organisations, or from any other source, should be held subordinate to and in practice made to yield to the great principles herein promulgated.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY, of Jefferson, GRORGE D. GRAY, of Culpeper, JOSIAH DABBS, of Halifax.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes. Second. We shall advocate the passage of a

stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, imme-diate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indomnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or ap pointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be centent with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the doption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honer, or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and bind-ing force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

no one of the States of this Union has the right to a lmit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of

the constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the nested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

continuous ag guarantoon thereby: opposing a third production to the millione of the many and multiple of the production of the many and multiple of the production of the many of the production of the productio

ments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from, his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its offi-cers to interfere when principles break out into

rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into
overt acts against peace and good order; and,
finally, that truth is great, and will psevail if left to
herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the
conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of
her natural weapons, free argument and debate,
errors cessing to be dangerous when it is permitted
freely to combat them.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or
ministry whatsoever, nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods,
nor shall he otherwise suffer on account of his religious
opinious or belief, but that all men shall be free to
profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall
in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil
capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected
by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of
succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers
equal to our own; and that, therefore, to declare
this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law;
yet, we are free to declare, and do declare, that the
rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of
matkind, and that if any act shall be hereafter
passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operations, such an act will be an infringement of
natural right.

The following preamble and resolutions,

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit.

"American party" in this city, and will doubt less he read with interest by the Friends of American principles throughout the country. to writ:

Whereas, a public meeting of citzens of Washington was been all Curas's Saloon on the 10th instance with the process of creatin selected crackers at a subsequent of the proceeding of which, in the Executive of the common of the country of the Saloon of Common of the Common of the United Process, with approbability of our country, and the throughout the constitution and to city in an experiment of the Executive of the Common of

PROSPECTUS "AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, published to Washing-ton City, D. C., by AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

WE have reached an important crisis is our political history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

A National Same, formerly an easential point of difference between rival parties, has now no advocates. A Protective Tariff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Comedity, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply because a "resenue turiff" affords facidential protection to American Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most strenuous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the saveral States, as formerly claimed by one party, and the application of those proceeds solely in aid of the national Treasury, as claimed by the other party, have both yielded to a compromise of these conflicting opinions, so far, at least, as to sink these questions as issues between Whigs and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "squatter sovereignty," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they lie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the arena of future party contests.

The improvement of harbora and views by congressional sid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than of local and sectional contest; and it will doubless be adjusted by the next Congress, upon that basis of liberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different contests.

manded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats? We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do so for the mere sake of the spoils of power?

But now issues have arisen, having no reference to

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Almanae for the City of Washington. Sun rises. 5 42 Longth of day ... 12 82 Sun sets. 6 18 New moon 16th, 10,02 A. M. M. changes 24, 12,17 A.M. TRAVEL.

The cars leave daily at 6 and 834 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.

The cars leave daily at 6 and 3½ Å. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.

For Alexandria.

The Washington and Alexandria boat leaves Page's Wharf, Seventh street, hourly. Fare five cis.

For Rockville.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 8th streets.

For Upper Mariboro.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1.50. Office, northwest corner of D and 8th sts.

For Gordonsville.

The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7½ o'clock, for Gordonsville and intermediate places.

For Richmond.

The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 1 Å. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

For Leesburg.

The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.

California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 a. M., and a 18th of each month.

The Northern and Eastern Mail as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at half past 7 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 2d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M.

Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Rates of Postage:

Each half onnee, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3 cents:

0 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Rates of Postage:
Each halfounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 8 cents;
unpaid, 5 cents.
Each half ounce, over 3,000 miles, prepaid, 6 cents; unpaid, 10 cents.

All printed matter in general—anywhere in the United States:

First three ounces - - 1 cent.

Each subsequent ounce - - 1 cent.

If not prepaid, double these rates.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—paid quarterly, in

ARWIPATERS AND PERIODICALS

Advance:

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And, if weighing not over 1½ oz., in the State
where published, one-half of the above rates, and
weekly papers in the county where published, free.

SMALL NEWSPATERS AND PERIODICALS—published
monthly or oftener, when sent in packages weighing
at least 8 oz., prepaid, 1 cent per oz.

PAMPRIETS of 16 ociavo pages or less, ½ cent an
ounce.

rate.
"Periodicals, in the sense used above, are publications issued once in three months, or oftener."
SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS

37500	illustrate beliebille in the restault		ALC: IN A MILES	M. KARBITA
10.0	FROM	THE UNITED	STATES.	
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	ion	New York	Havre &c.	Anl 7
	ia	TO ARRIVE	.Liverpool.	
Bal	ltie		New York.	Mch. 94
Wa	ushington	Bremen, &c	New York	Mch. 28
Am	erica		Boston	

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.

JONES'S Rotating Permutation Plate
Look, now commonly called the WORLD'S
FAIR LOCK, without key or key-hole, is the Lock
that secured the outer doors of the Herring Safe that
contained \$1,000 at the World's Fair, London, 1551,
it being necessary to unlock this before other locks
in the safe could be unlocked. All parties interested
are referred to the following notice:

THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK,

THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK,

NOTICE,

I have this day sold to Messra STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of WILDER'S Patent Salamander SAFES, New York, the patent right of my
ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK,
Commonly called

"JONES'S ANTI-GUNFOWDER LOCK," or "THE
WORLD'S FAIR LOCK."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this
Lock being placed in a Safe at the World's Fair, with
\$1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person
who could open the door. o could open the door.

who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, whilst the visiters got tired of turning the dials, with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being 24,900,000.

Bankers, Jewelers, and Merchants who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water street, who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

Newark, N. J., January 20, 1858.

Newark, N. J., January 20, 1858. STEARNS & MARVIN

Successors to Rein & Co.,
Successors to Rein & Co.,
144 and 146 Water st., N. Y.,
THE ONLY MAKERS OF SALAMANDER SAFES,
combining Wilder's and Rice Parents.
S. H. HOWELL, Agent,
mar 29—1m Georgetown, D. C. PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE...-The best material and the best work only allowed in the SHIRTS made and sold by WM. H. FAULKNER, the only practical Shirt Maker in the city of Washington. Try them, and save money, in addition to trouble, time, and temper. Gentlemen measured, and a good fit guaranteed in all cases.

Orders attended to with despatch. Please note the address,

Pennsylvania avenue, between

Third and Four-and-a-Half sts., south side. dec 5—1yd

1.57 Henry L. Thomas is agent for the American Organ in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. All persons wishing to subscribe, or failing to receive their paper regularly, will please leave name and address at his residence A street north between 3d and 4th east, Capitol Hill, or Bates's Drug Store, Navy Yard, or at the office of the American Organ.

Target on the American Organ.

Target of the "American Organ" in Georgetown, will bereafter serve subscribers. Any persons wishing to subscribe, by leaving their address at Welch's or Dr. Linthleum's, or at his residence, 54 Jefferson street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will settle only with the subscriber.

JAMES A. CALHOUN.

FF PERSONS residing in the First and Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "American Ordan," will leave their names at William H. Hilton's, Agent, No. 395, Eleventh street, between I and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty first stacet.

pyriana average in the 3d or 4th wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, vis: Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetta avenue.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

ag Store, come.

R. W.

JET GOODS.

HAVE just received a good supply,
which I will sell at importers prices at
H. O. HOOD'S,
Alis Penn. avenus.

From the New York Times

The Countess of Blessington.

The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington.

The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington. By R. R. MADDEN. Two vols. Harper & Brothers, New York.

"Save me from my friends," is an adage particularly applicable to these volumes and their subject. Dr. Madden's acquaintance with Lady Blessington commenced over thirty years ago, and continued to her death. His friendship would have best been evinced by allowing her memory to rest undisturbed. For, though he professes to relate only the incidents of her literary career, he has found it impossible to avoid an exposure of her personal conduct and character. The issue is a work which, in a remarkable degree, will afford matter and information for the lovers of sean, mag. The object was to exhibit a literary lady, long "the observed of all observers" in London, but he also shows her as a fashionable demirop. For nearly twenty years Lady Blessington was a noticeable woman in London life. Men of all ranks in society, provided they had talent and popularity, were to be met with in her house; their wives, daughters, sisters, did not visit her, because she entered fashionable life with a doubtful character, which did not improve as she grew older. Her male visitors corresponded freely with her, and she was fond of writing to them—fancying, because she wrotewell-turned sentences, that she was a second Mad-

not improve as she grew older. Her male visitors corresponded freely with her, and she was fond of writing to them—faneying, because she wrote well-turned sentences, that she was a second Madame De Sevigne. Her correspondence, illustrated as it is by Dr. Madden's sketches of the writers, is full of interest—sufficient, indeed, to command a large sale of the book, even if it did not contain any scandalous revelations respecting the lady herself. There is a very good, because a very full, index, which adds much value to the volumes.

Very little was known of Lady Blessington in this country until Mr. N. P. Willis mentioned her in his "Pencilings by the Way." He made her acquaintance in 1834, and describes her as "a woman of remarkable beauty;" as "a celebrated and beautiful woman;" as "one of the most landsome, and quite the best-drexsed woman in London;" and admiringly dwells on "her excessive beauty," the only drawback being that "her person is full," though he qualifies this by saying that it "preserves all the finences of an admirable shape."

Who, reading such culogy, would suspect that its object was a middle-aged, stout, had-been handsome woman? She confessed to forty, he said, but looked "something on the sunny side of thirty." The truth is, at this very time, Lady Blessington was in her forty-seventh year! Six years later, (in 1840,) Mr. Willis addressed some verses to her, in which he spoke of her—

A which he spoke of her—
Face as fair
As ever made a lip of heaven
Falter amid its music—prayer.
Men murmur when that shape is seen,
"My youth sangelic dream was of that form and mein."
At this period, the lady so lauded for her angelic

At this period, the lady so lauded for her angelic-beauty and sylph-like shape, was a stout, passer dame of fifty-three! Like Queen Elizabeth, she liked those who praised her personal charms, after her May of life had faded into the scre, the yellow leaf. No flattery was too strong for her.

Margaret Blessington was second daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, a Tipperary squircen, who was made a magistrate through Lord Donoughmore's influence, shortly before the rebellion of 1798, and displayed great zeal in hunting down the unfortunate rebels. His reward was—a letter of thanks from the Irish government. An official appointment was promised; but, tired of waiting for it, Power, who first failed as a corn merchant, set up a newspaper in Clonmel. Being merely a whiskey drinking, buckish sporting man, the newspaper did not pay expenses. He gat into libels for his noble patron, who left him to pay damages and costs. He was so improvident that even his daughters' education was irregularly paid for. He was dismissed the magistracy for misconduct, (the brutal murder of "a suspected rebel,") and died poor, a pensioner on his daughters—a bad man, by all accounts.

His family led a very scrambling life. Their

His family led a very scrambling life. Then-His family led a very scrambling life. Their father's convivial habits made his home the rendezvous of the young military officers at Clonmel. The Misses Power (Margaret and Ellen) got into all sorts of flirtations, and, Dr. Madden admits, were a good deal talked about. In Clonmel, to this day, strange and scandalous traditions continue current as to their imprudent conduct. In 1804, being then a few months over sixteen, Margaret Power married Captain Farmer. After three months she fled from him, alse says, because he was cruel and even insane, but, his family declare, really because she declined accompanying him to India. Her father, to whose house she fled, declined harboring her, and she then commenced a wandering life.

In 1809 she quitted Ireland. She was then 22 years old, and had become a handsome woman—on rather a large scale, but very well-looking. There is some trace of her residence in the south of England, but the first authentic record of her wher abouts, after she quitted Ireland, locates her in Manchester square, London, in 1816. Dr. Mad-den gives no idea of how and where the interven-ing years were passed, but we can gather from his memoir that, in the interval, she had twice resided In London, it is well remembered that she lived

in Paris.

In London, it is well remembered that she lived at an expensive rate. Who supplied the means has been always a matter of conjecture—for though she had no pecuniary resources of her own, she lived in a fashiosable square, kept a carriage and livery servants, saw a great deal of male company, and among other gentlemen, was intimativity with the Earl of Blessington, a wealthy Irish peer, and widower, whom she had met, years before, in Ireland. Captain Farmer, her husband, had returned to England in 1816—his mind not improved by a coup de solid in india, and by the accounts which had reached him of his wife's light conduct. He met his death in October, 1817, by falling, when very drunk, out of a window in the King's Bench Prison. Four months after, his widow become the wife of the Earl of Blessington, who was only four years her senior.

At this time Lady Blessington was 31 years old, fashionable, handsome, talented. She had received the groundwork of a good education in Ireland, and had not been idle in the fourteen years between her first and second marriages. Her husband's fortune was over £23,000 a year. For three years, at the family mansion in St. James' square, Lady Blessington aimed at establishing a sort of sovereignty in London society, as a belle seprif, but though crowds of learned men, poets, artists, statesmen, lawyers, and officers, were her visitors,—she was not noticed by the female members of their families. Her previous character had a shade of suspicion on it, and this she never could get rid of Like Lady Bleland, (who had been a divorce,) she had to rely solely upon male society. Vexed at the pertinacity with which the haughty ladies of London fashion continued to ignore her pretensions to their families of London fashion continued to ignore her pretensions to their recognition, she prevailed upon her at the pertinacity with which the haughty ladies of London fashion continued to ignore her pretensions to their recognition, she prevailed upon her husband to leave England,—knowing, by former experience, that the morals of French society was less exacting and more tolerant.

In September, 1822, Lord and Lady Blessington quitted England, accompanied by the young Misa Power and Charles Matthews, now the husband of the retireous Madama Vestica.

Power and Charles Matthews, now the husband of the notorious Madame Vestris. And here it may be stated that her sister Ellen, who first married Captain Home Parvis, had the Viscount Conterbu-ry for her second husband. Mary Ann Power, who accompanied her sister to the Continent, subse-quently married the Count de St. Marzault, a French nobleman. It is singular that three portionicss Irish girls, without birth or station to push them forward, should all have wedded peers. Soon after her sirgul at Faris in 1829 Lady

JET GOODS.

I HAVE inst received a good supply, which I will sell at importers prices at H. O. HOODS, dee 15—dif

R. O. HOODS, dee 15—dif

RIGGS, HALL & CO., Engineers and General Machinista, corpor of Virginia avenue and Ninth street west, Washington, District of Conditional Street west, Washington, District of Conditions of the continued on the was aged thirty-five, and her infatuated following was fully fourteen years her junior.